



Director of  
Central  
Intelligence

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OCPAS/CIG

CY# 281

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# National Intelligence Daily

*Saturday  
19 February 1983*

~~Top Secret~~

CPAS NID 83-0431X

19 February 1983

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USSR-GREECE: Tikhonov's Visit

*Moscow will use Premier Tikhonov's visit to Athens next week to promote Soviet positions on East-West issues, while Greece hopes to remind its Western allies of its strategic importance.*

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Tikhonov's trip is the first by a Soviet premier to Greece. Neither side expects the visit to result in significant changes in their relations. Economic co-operation will head the agenda, and the two sides reportedly will sign a long-term economic agreement.

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Comment: As the election in West Germany approaches, the visit provides Moscow with a timely opportunity to promote its views on INF and other West European security issues. Tikhonov will seek Prime Minister Papandreou's endorsement of Moscow's position on these issues and will try not to be diverted by contentious regional and bilateral matters. The Soviets also want to avoid antagonizing the Turks by taking a stand on disputes between Athens and Ankara.

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Papandreou probably hopes an affirmation of good relations with the USSR will quell domestic Communist opposition to his government at a time when he has been forced to adopt restrictive economic measures. In addition, Greece almost certainly views the visit as a gentle way to prod the US to be more responsive on the base talks.

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## USSR: Hints at Willingness To Destroy SS-20s

Georgiy Arbatov, the senior Soviet expert on the US, told a former high-level US official this week that Moscow's proposal to remove all nuclear weapons from Europe might be carried out in stages. He said that this could involve destroying SS-20s opposite Europe and limiting those deployed in the Far East. Arbatov added, however, that under current circumstances the USSR would continue to demand that British and French missile forces be taken into account in the INF talks. [redacted]

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Comment: The Soviets have offered to reduce their INF missiles to a level equal to that of British and French missiles, but they have not said explicitly that they would destroy any excess SS-20s under such an accord. In Bonn last month, Foreign Minister Gromyko stated only that the USSR would withdraw those missiles involved in the reduction--meaning SS-20s--beyond the range of Western Europe. [redacted]

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[redacted] Moscow could announce a willingness to destroy SS-20s in a negotiated settlement if NATO cancels INF modernization. [redacted]

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## SURINAME: Diplomatic Setback

Foreign Minister Naarendorp's cool reception in Colombia this week is another setback in Suriname's campaign to obtain Latin American support. Bogota did not offer export credits requested by Suriname, warned that continued human rights violations and Cuban involvement would damage bilateral relations, and advised Suriname to reconcile with the Netherlands. Meanwhile, exile leader Chin A Sen plans to travel to Brazil and Venezuela next week in hope of gaining support for his antiregime movement. [redacted]

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Comment: Naarendorp is scheduled to visit Brazil next week, but he is likely to receive similar treatment. Nonetheless, he probably will exaggerate any support he does receive in order to remain in good standing with Army Commander Bouterse. [redacted]

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## SOUTH AFRICA - NAMIBIA: Military Developments

Officials in Pretoria say that their forces have intercepted an unusually well-trained SWAPO guerrilla unit moving toward the predominantly white Tsumeb area in northern Namibia and that South Africa plans to strike at SWAPO targets in Angola this weekend. The unit leader, who was captured, reportedly has confirmed Pretoria's belief that SWAPO is training a much larger force at bases near Lubango and Kassinga to operate in white areas of northern Namibia. [redacted]

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Comment: Despite the prospect of forthcoming bilateral talks with Angola, Pretoria is likely to respond to SWAPO attacks in northern Namibia with aggressive sweep operations in southern Angola. Although the South Africans have not said how deeply they plan to strike, their buildup in Namibia has probably not yet reached the level needed to support an attack on SWAPO beyond the Angolan-Cuban defensive line. [redacted]

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## EC-USSR: Review of Trade Sanctions

The EC Foreign Ministers are likely to maintain trade sanctions against the USSR at their monthly meeting on Monday. The Danish parliament, however, is expected this weekend to reject prolonging the measures. Other EC capitals also are questioning the usefulness of the sanctions, and Moscow has started to warn EC members that it might take countermeasures. The largely symbolic sanctions, which were adopted in response to martial law in Poland, restrict EC imports of about 30 Soviet products. [redacted]

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Comment: Greece does not participate in the EC sanctions, and Denmark could be granted a similar exception because of internal political disagreements. The UK, France, and West Germany probably will support maintaining the sanctions--at least for two more months--because of the continuing repression in Poland. Bonn, however, may suggest altering the list of restricted goods. [redacted]

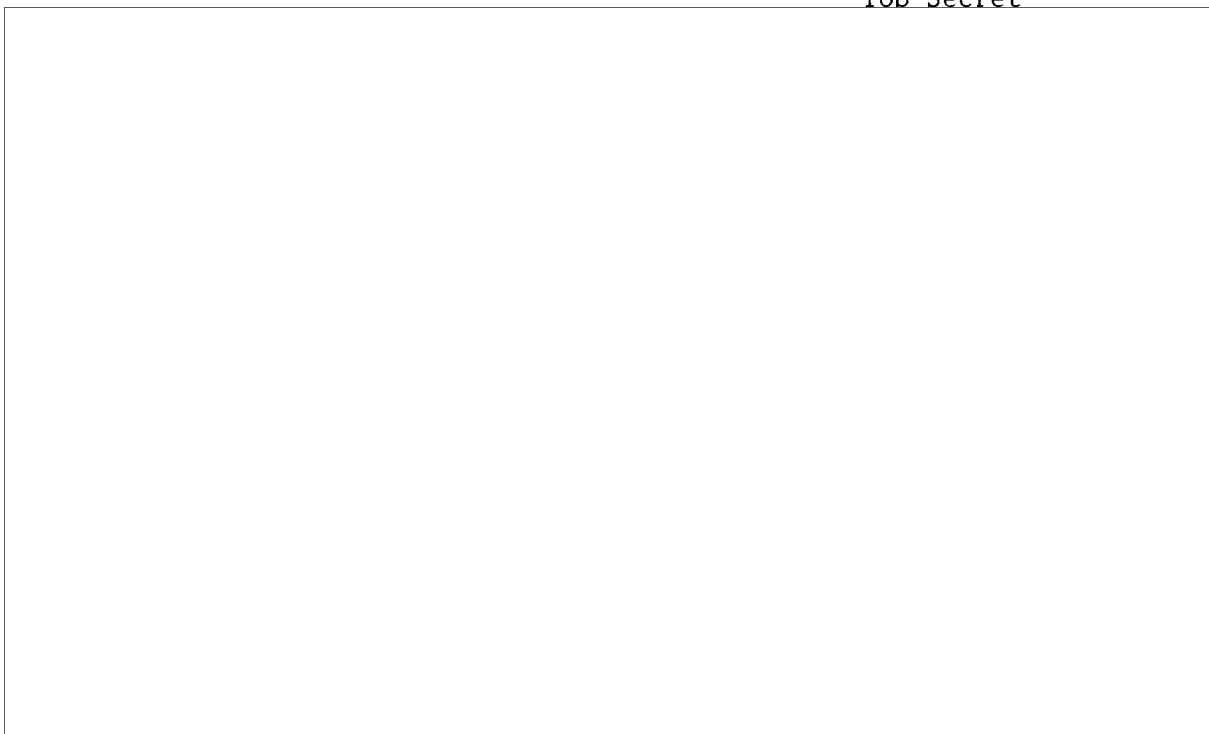
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## CANADA: Teachers' Strike in Quebec

Quebec's National Assembly passed back-to-work legislation on Thursday designed to end the three-week-old strike by 85,000 teachers. Under the new law, the government can impose substantial fines, loss of seniority, or summary termination, and it can even suspend certain provisions of Quebec's Charter of Rights. Union leaders are denouncing the legislation as dictatorial and are urging members to remain off the job. [REDACTED]

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Comment: If the government imposes sanctions and the teachers remain on strike, Premier Levesque is likely to call a provincial election to confirm his authority. Current polls show the government with only a 28-percent approval rating, however, and the public and media are starting to support the strikers. Moreover, Levesque and the Parti Quebecois draw their strongest support from the teachers and the members of other public-sector unions, who are now alienated. The situation could result in the splintering of the Parti Quebecois and a change in the provincial government. [REDACTED]

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## SOUTH AFRICA: Terrorist Bombing

The explosion yesterday in an administration building for blacks in Bloemfontein, the province capital of the Orange Free State, continues a series of terrorist incidents directed against government buildings this year. The bombing injured 76 blacks, the greatest number of casualties from a terrorist attack in South Africa. [ ]

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Comment: The African National Congress probably is responsible for this incident. Its policy has been to avoid hurting civilians, however, and the timing of the explosion may have been in error, as in some past incidents. Nevertheless, the severity of the attack is likely to lead Pretoria to strike back at ANC members in nearby Lesotho or Mozambique. [ ]

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## BANGLADESH: Leader's Position Weakened

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[ ] In a conciliatory speech to the nation on Thursday, Ershad called for a "national dialogue" to begin next month between the military and opposition groups. The regime also released more than two-thirds of the 1,300 people arrested following student demonstrations on Monday, although the major political leaders remain in custody. [ ]

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Comment: The growing criticism of Ershad [ ] reflect their belief that he has been sufficiently weakened by recent events to cast doubt on his ability to retain power. If the promised dialogue is held, it is unlikely to have the calming effect he seeks. Hardline generals will demand more stringent martial law policies, while leftist politicians probably will push for an end to military rule. [ ]

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